

The Times.

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THE TIMES

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FOR THE TIMES.

My Spirit Seeks Thine.

TO FATHER, BY LAURA.

My spirit seeks thine in the morn's bright hour.

When sunlight resteth on bow and flower—

When the trembling dew drops, sparkling and bright,

Gleams like a gem from the brow of night—

When the birds are trilling their songs of praise

To the Maker and Keeper of all our days—

When the world rejoices

With its million voices

My spirit seeks thine.

My spirit seeks thine in the noontide heat,

When weary and worn my wondering feet

Would rest: When my aching, fainting heart

Sends out its life-blood with feeble start—

When my throbbing, burning brow is pained

And its bounding, pulsing thoughts are chained—

When tired of life

And its fevered strife

My spirit seeks thine!

My spirit seeks thine in the soft twilight,

When the sun's bright rays are mellowed by night;

When the world and its thousands are seeking rest

And "flowers disposing the dew on their breast!"

When the heart goes out to its loved ones dear

And memory is greeted with many a tear—

When in sympathy sweet

Twin souls meet

My spirit seeks thine.

In the busy day—in the deep still night—

In the morning pure—in the evening bright:

When the heart is weary and sad and lone,

And the light and joy of life are down—

When mirth and gladness fill the hours

And fragrance floats from a thousand flowers—

In every scene—in a very change—

However new—however strange—

My spirit seeks thine!

FOR THE TIMES.

A LOVELY BRIDE.

FROM MOLLIE'S SCRAP BOOK.

I was spending an hour, not long

since, in turning the pages of a pleasant

miscellany, in the course of which

my eye fell upon the following rare,

but beautiful and touching incident,

in the history of one who that day

was to become a bride. A party of

lively and interested cousins and friends

had early assembled at the bridal man-

sion, for the purpose of decorating the

drawing-room where the marriage

ceremony was to be performed. At

length this pleasant duty being accom-

plished, they retired, happy in contrib-

uting to the joy of an occasion which,

while it would take from them one

whom they loved, would unite that one

to the object of her highest regard.

The room was beautifully decorated

with rich and variegated bouquets, and

on the centre-table lay the gayly

adorned bride's loaf, an object of

great importance. I said all had re-

turned from the lonely spot; but there

was one of the cousins, who, a short

time after, stole quietly back, to look

once more at the varied beauty of the

scene, and to indulge by herself the

hopes and anticipations of an affection-

ate the precise spot where, that evening,

the happy pair were to exchange their

solemn vows; and there the lovely

bride was kneeling, so absorbed in her

own thoughts, the intrusion of her

friend was unnoticed. That friend

stood for a moment, gazing in holy

admiration at the scene; she longed

gently to approach and kneel by her

side, but the occasion was too sacred

to admit of social union, and she re-

tired. And what so solemn and ab-

sorbing was occupying the thoughts of

this happy being? Was it the antici-

pations of worldly felicity that had

brought her there? Looking round

upon the beauty and gayety of the

room, where in a few hours she would

give her hand to him whom she pre-

ferred to all others on earth, had she,

in the wilderness and excess of her

own emotions, fallen into a reverie?

Nothing of the kind. Delighted she

might be and justly was; but she had

one duty to perform, a high and holy

duty, ere she pledged her vows to the

object of her early affections. There,

in that spot where she would soon

stand, and surrender her earthly all

to her husband, she would first conse-

crate her self to the Lord. The pri-

or consecration was due to him. On

that altar she wished to offer an ear-

lier and holier incense; on that spot,

to make a record of a prior deed which

she had given of herself to her super-

ior Lord. I know not of an earthly

scene more lovely, or of an immortal

being, in similar circumstances, in an

attitude more becoming. And I am

sure, that if her intended husband had

himself the love of God reigning in

his heart, and could he have seen her

there, whatever he might thought of

her before, his love would have said—

not, perhaps, with perfect truth, for

others, it is hoped, have done so before

her—but he might be forgiven, if, in

his ardor and admiration, he had ex-

claimed, "Many daughters have done

virtuously, but thou excellest them

all."

What a beautiful example for the

imitation of those who are about to be

led to the hymenal altar! Most beau-

tiful, most becoming! I know not

the subsequent history of that "lovely

bride," but I am certain she never

repented of that act of self dedication

to God. She may not, indeed, have

escaped sorrow and affliction, but if

they were her lot, I know that God

would remember her, remember her

youth's dedication. He would not

forget her. She might bury her hus-

band, lose all her near friends; she

might suffer sickness and poverty;

but in no hour would her heavenly

Father forsake her. He would guide

her by his counsel, and afterwards re-

ceive her to glory. Young friends!

would you lay the foundation of fu-

ture peace? would you provide against

the reverses of fortune? would you

have a friend and a protector through

this world of vicissitude? would you

have consolation in the darkest night

of adversity which may set upon you?

—imitate the example of this young

bride.

Randolph Co., N. C.

EVIL COMPANY.—Sophronius, a wise

teacher of the people, did not allow his

sons and daughters, even when they were

grown up, to associate with persons whose

lives were not moral and pure.

"Father," said the gentle Eulalia one

day when he had refused to permit her to

go in company with her brother to visit

the frivolous Lucinda—"Father, you must

think that we are very weak and childish,

since you are afraid that it would be dan-

gerous to us in visiting Lucinda."

Without saying a word, the father took

a coal from the hearth, and handed it to

his daughter. "It will not burn you, my

child," said he; "only take it."

Eulalia took the coal, and behold, her

tender white hand was black, and, with-

out thinking, she touched her white dress,

and it also blackened.

"See," said Eulalia, somewhat dis-

pleased, as she looked at her hands and

dress, "one cannot be careful enough when

handling coal."

"Yes, truly," said her father. "You

see, my child, that the coal, even though

it did not burn you, has nevertheless

blackened you. So is the company of im-

moral persons."

FOR THE TIMES.

LINES.

BY LOTTIE LINCOLN.

Down life's valley to the margin

Of death's coldly flowing stream,

Wearily my feet are going,

And the past is like a dream.

I have loved, and I have cherished,

I have been beloved again,

Hoped—alas! my hopes have perished,

Years are falling now like rain.

O, the river just before me!

Those cool waves I long to greet;

Long to feel their surging o'er me,

Cooling all life's battle-heat;

Long to feel that Strong Arm round me,

Guiding to the farther shore,

Where I'll meet my own true hearted,

Who has passed the stream before,

Literary.

From The Home Circle.

THE UNLOVED—A SKETCH.

BY EDGAR GORDON.

Fifty years ago, there stood in one of the

eastern counties of Middle Tennessee a

neat Gothic stone structure, of medium

size, surrounded by woodland. To the

east of it were low, forest-clad hills, beyond

which rose hills of greater height, and in

the distance loomed up lofty mountains

whose purple summits were often veiled by

clouds. On the south side was a graveyard

surrounded by a stone wall. A small iron

gate offered admittance to this "city of

the dead." Just outside the wall, in front

of the gate, flowed a clear, laughing rill,

which rose out of the base of a hill near

by. Fifty years ago! The solitary edifice

stands there to-day, and nothing is changed,

except that the roof and part of the

walls are covered with moss, and the grave-

yard has been enlarged. The edifice was

then and is now used for the double pur-

pose of a church and a schoolroom.

Fifty years ago there were usually con-

gregated in this sylvan hall of learning,

twenty-five pupils of both sexes. Light-

hearted children they were—youths and

maidens with their hearts full of the rom-

ance of hope. But those children were,

as children ever have been, and ever will

be, in a degree selfish and vicious. Alas!

that error and sin have so marred our

beautiful world. The cloud is in the

heaven, the mildew upon the flower!

There was a boy who attended this

school, of course, rugged features; but in

whom the critical observer might have

found traces of intellectual and moral

worth. He was shy, reserved, and unsocial.

Of course he was unpopular with his

schoolmates, and often the subject of

insult or injury. He was not a favorite

with his teacher. His parents were both

persons of insensible temper, and though

they doubtless loved him, their only child,

yet they treated him with harshness; and,

with intense and earnest feeling, with

capabilities of strong affection, he learned

to mistrust every one. His parents were

very poor, so that when not at school he

had to work hard, and go meekly clad.

He believed that much of the dislike

manifested towards him was owing to his

poverty. Thoughtful beyond his years,

he brooded over his dark destiny, and

dreamed of achieving something for him-

self in the future. Reading was his chief

delight. He often wondered that while

the people he knew seemed selfish and

sordid, he yet read of generous and noble

spirits, and that the authors of the books

he read could appreciate them, since they

praised deeds of duty and self-sacrifice.

Believing that there were such spirits in

the world, he resolved not to be, what at

the age of twelve years he would other

mechanical turn, everything out of doors will develop it; while it is a chance if the other does not lock up his mechanical knowledge with the apparatus, and forget all about it till he is bored with the next lessons. Or suppose the subject to be Chemistry. Many a pedant teacher will manage to give learned instruction on oxygen and hydrogen and carbon, and manipulate with vessels of uncouth form, and dazzle his pupils' eyes with sparks, and blow himself up with explosions, and though it is good fun to the boys, (especially the blowing-up part,) yet they will not dream of connecting the subject with the bread they go home and eat for dinner, the china plate they eat from, the skins they pass hanging in the tan-yard, or the soap their clothes are washed with. The utmost stretch of practical application will be perhaps to extend the subject as far as the apothecary, because his glass phials do look like those the teacher uses, and perhaps he writes himself chemist on his sign. We suppose the unhesitating faith with which his drugs are swallowed sometimes arises from the association with this still "occult" science.

Hence comes a wide-spread prejudice in the minds of many uneducated, but often very intelligent people against what they call "school-learning." They cannot see the use of it. They think their children's brains are "muddled" by it, and that they are spoiled for active and useful life. Better not to know such things, they say—they only spoil you for being useful. And so they cut short their children's education with the bare rudiments of reading, writing, and ciphering, put them early to a trade, which can never be to them, so ill prepared, any thing but mechanical drudgery for want of the very knowledge they thus, not without reason, are so prejudiced against.

We think there is ground for this prejudice. So many teachers cram all sorts of learning only that they in turn may cram their pupils with it, so many make a dull, lifeless routine out of the most pleasing and interesting of subjects, so many are led away by the foolish desire of seeming learned, and of attaining some higher, and in their view more dignified position, that we are afraid there is a sad amount of this routine and *co-ecilio* teaching. We are greatly wanting in simplicity and homely thoroughness. Instead of being content with being more learned than we seem, we are too prone to desire to seem more learned than we are. The teacher who knows enough to become, with care and patience, a good primary instructor, is straining every nerve to get a grammar school, while the grammar teacher, instead of laboring zealously to perfect himself in his most important sphere, is striving to rise to the dignity of the High School. For our part we believe that the last named is the easiest kind of teaching, and that the difficulty, delicacy, and real importance increases as we descend the scale.

There is, on the other hand, a very foolish prejudice in the minds of many half-thinkers, against anything bearing the name of "practical." It immediately conjures up the image of Materialism, and the cry is raised, and schools are being unspiritualized. As though there were any necessary contradiction between the practical and the spiritual! As though learning were vulgarized by being made useful. Is not this the old monkish ascetic doctrine which we all in words repudiate? What way so sure of elevating and spiritualizing the homely details of life, as that of teaching their scientific meaning, and showing thereby the literal truth of the word. Not a sparrow falleth to the ground without our Father, that not the meanest event befalls in this great universe, but in obedience to those great laws that keep the stars in their courses? Is a piece of knowledge any less worthy to be known because it can be turned to a useful purpose?—Does that render it any less dignified? Lord Bacon did not think so. Or is it inevitable that the knowledge of practically useful truth will be turned to some selfish and mercenary account? The history of all great discoverers and inventors contradicts it. Of this we are sure, that no firm foundation in the minds of youth for scientific knowledge, can be laid in abstractions, and that unless school knowledge is closely united with the child's own experience of life, it will be vain to hope for healthy progress, or look for maturity of fruit.

PUNCTUALITY.—A circular of Mr. Chas. Hutchins, Principal of the Benefit Street Grammar School in Providence, R. I., for the term ending May 23, 1856, contains a list of the names of the pupils who had not been absent during the term. Of the 208 pupils who had been members of the school, 107—59 boys and 48 girls—had not been once absent. And of these, 24 boys and 47 girls had not been absent during two consecutive terms; 15 boys and 39 girls, during three terms; 7 boys and 17 girls, during four terms; 5 boys and 15 girls, during five terms; 3 boys and 11 girls, during six terms; 2 boys and 7 girls, during seven terms; 3 girls, during nine terms; and one girl, during fifteen consecutive terms. This model of punctuality has been in the public schools nine years; and during that period has never been late, and has been absent but one half day.

The per centage of absence during the term has been only two. Mr. Hutchins adds:—"It is but justice to my scholars to say that the low per centage of absence at the present time is due, in a great measure, to their interest and effort. The cases of absence from other causes than actual sickness are comparatively few. During the past term, parents have visited the school more frequently than heretofore, and have thus practically manifested an interest in the progress of their children and in all the objects of the school."

Cannot some of our North Carolina Schools furnish an equally favorable report?

News of the Day.

FOREIGN.

The Steamship Cambria arrived at Halifax on the 12th inst, with Liverpool dates to the 30th ult. And the Steamer Arabia arrived on the 13th, with Liverpool dates to 3rd inst. We call the following items of news.

SPAIN.

O'Donnell is about to dissolve the Spanish Cortes. The Spanish and Mexican difficulty has been definitely settled.

The Madrid papers say that Decrees are about to appear dissolving the Cortes—regulating the press—remodelling the Council of State, and re-establishing the Constitution of 1855. Two hundred prisoners have been embarked at Barcelona for Cuba. Sixteen Civil Governors of provinces have been dismissed and successors appointed half progressists and half moderados.

The ministry is represented as perfectly united.

CHINA.

The insurgents in China are progressing.

ENGLAND.

The Conservatives have arranged the internal differences, with a view to making a grand attempt to overthrow the Palmerston administration.

The London Star asserts that the governments of France and England, had terms relative to Spanish affairs, and communications it is understood passed between them of an unfriendly character.

The London Star further says "that an opinion has found its way to the other side of the Atlantic that England is ready to make every concession, in order to obtain the friendship of the United States, and that this result has been come to in event of a possible rupture with France. The improved tone of the London journals is interpreted in this sense," continues the Star, and the New York Herald makes much of the topic.

"We have hitherto hesitated to say so, because these are matters of great importance, which should not be paraded for the purpose of raising public excitement, but as the Paris correspondents of our own press now begin to talk about the matter, reserve must be put aside, and the public should be instructed that while there may be really no danger, it is always a serious thing to have the foreign policy of the country under the direction of a premier like Lord Palmerston."

Queen Oude remains at Southampton unrecognized by Queen Victoria.

The Royal family have gone to Scotland.

FRANCE.

The political news is unimportant. Another prosecution of members of a secret society is progressing at Dijon.

Earthquake in Algeria on the 15th ult. destroyed several villages.

The health of the Emperor excites much discussion.—He is said to be suffering from a dangerous malady, but the exact nature is concealed from the public.

BELGIUM.

The Belgium Free Trade Congress excites considerable attention in England.

The concentration of Prussian troops is going on at St. Goor on the Rhine.

The reported erection of fortresses around Berlin is confirmed.

ITALY.

The Austrian journals repeat the denial of any increase of Austrian forces in Italy, but admit that the troops already there fully reach war strength.

The reported disaffection of the Neapolitan army is confirmed, caused by certain regiments having been ordered to work on the railway.

A Frankfurt letter professes to give an analysis of a letter from the King of Naples to the Western Powers. The King considers the latter's interference an encroachment on his independence. He does not refuse the suggested reforms, but considers the Neapolitan government the best judge of the matter. He does not say, as reported, that he will repel force by force, but hints that if any real cause of grievance exists on the part of the Western Powers, he is open to a European Congress.

TURKEY.

The Port has taken measures for the chastisement of the Montenegro for their recent fanatical outrages. He has also given renewed assurances to the Western Powers that the concessions to Christians will be observed. The tax on tobacco has realized two hundred million

PRUSSIA.
The rumored expedition against Abonars is discredited, not a single soldier has crossed to Jagour.

INDIA.

The heir of the Beruan throne has been assassinated.

RUSSIA.

The projected campaign of Russia against the Circassians, has been indefinitely postponed.

FROM CUBA.—DESTRUCTIVE HURRICANE.—New York, Sept. 11.—The steamer Empire City from New Orleans, via Havana, with dates to the 6th, arrived this afternoon. The last hurricane caused an immense destruction to the crops throughout the Island of Cuba. At Sagua La Grande six Americans and one English vessel were driven ashore and totally wrecked, but the crews were saved. The light house at Cardenas was swept away, and much other damage was done there and at Matanzas. The hurricane commenced on the 27th, and moderated on the 29th ult. No new cases of yellow fever had occurred since the gale.

Nicaragua.—Washington, Sept. 15.—The new Nicaraguan Minister will not be received by this Government.

DOMESTIC.

CALIFORNIA.

The steamship George Law has arrived from Aspinwall with San Francisco dates to the 20th ult. She brought \$1,600,000 in specie.

FROM SAN FRANCISCO.—The Vigilance Committee have unconditionally released Judge Terry. The Committee had a grand review and parade of the troops, numbering four or five thousand, well appointed. The Committee have not officially disbanded, but it is understood that their functions have ceased for the present. The Committee retain their arms and organization to re-assemble in case of necessity.

The Republican Nominating Convention was to meet on the 27th.

The Camptonville stage was attacked by mounted robbers on the 12th, and was bravely defended by the passengers. Forty shots were exchanged, and a woman was killed. The robbers retreated. The stage was conveying \$100,000 of treasure to Marysville.

The markets were dull. Crops generally fine. Nothing from Nicaragua.

AFFAIRS OF KANSAS.—Chicago, Sept. 11.—One hundred free States refugees arrived at St. Louis yesterday, entirely destitute. They state that a large number of families had taken refuge at Fort Leavenworth. It is reported that a large number of free State women and children were killed at Stanger's Creek on Wednesday, the third instant.

CHICAGO, Sept. 12th.—Private advices from Kansas city state that Lane, with his army of ruffians, was about to attack Westport, Kansas City, and Independence; also, that the free-State men surrounded Gen. Richardson's forces, north of Lawrence, and cut off their retreat.

Gov. Geary had arrived at Leavenworth, and had a consultation with Gen. Smith. He would proceed to Lawrence in a few days.

St. Louis, Sept. 13.—The Democrat of yesterday announced that Gen. Richardson had been taken prisoner by the Free State men, and carried before Lane, who restored his arms and sent him back under escort. There was great excitement at Leavenworth, in consequence of a rumored attack upon Lane. Gen. Smith sent four companies of regulars to protect the town. Lane meanwhile is still at Lawrence, with no intention of leaving his present position.

EASTON, Pa., Sept. 13.—Governor Reeder addressed a large number of his fellow citizens at this place, on behalf of Kansas, in front of the Court House, last evening. Colonel Abraham Miller presided. A committee was appointed to call upon the citizens for subscriptions to aid Kansas, and from the feeling manifested a respectable contribution may be expected.

Orders to Kansas.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 12.—Telegraphic dispatches to the following effect have been forwarded to Gov. Geary. If the militia, for which previous orders were sent by Col. Emory, and made subject to the requisition of Gen. Smith, are not sufficient, Mr. Marcy wishes to be notified by telegraph, remarking that the insurrectionary invasion of Kansas via Nebraska, and the subsequent hostile attacks on the post office at Franklin and the dwellings of Titus and Clarke, seem to have stimulated to unlawful acts of the same character on the border of Missouri; and the President expects Gov. Geary to maintain the public peace, and to bring to punishment all acts of violence and disorder, by whomsoever perpetrated,—relying on the energy, discretion and approved capacity, decision and coolness of character of Gen. Smith, to prevent or suppress all attempts of any kind that may tend to civil war.

Telegraphic despatches from the War Department to Gen. Smith dated the 9th, acquaint him of the purpose of the Presi-

dent to secure him all the military force necessary to maintain order and suppress insurrection, and inform him that no military operations shall be carried on in Kansas otherwise than under his instruction. Hence he is instructed not to permit the employment of militia or any armed body unless they are regularly mustered into the service of the United States.

Excitement at Buckingham C. H. Va.

A scene of intense excitement took place, we learn, at Buckingham C. H. on Monday—one of those outbreaks of popular feeling which will sometimes occur—under circumstances of extraordinary provocation—even in the most peaceable and law abiding communities, and result, as in the present case not from any want of proper regard for constituted authority, but from a natural feeling of just, honorable crime of which man can be guilty. The substance of the affair, is thus given in the Farmville Journal:

The Court was engaged until a late hour in the evening in the trial of a slave for an outrage committed upon the person of a little school girl, thirteen years old—the daughter of highly respectable parents—and evidence of his guilt being clear and conclusive, convicted him, but deferred sentencing him until the next morning, and remained him to jail. It having been understood (whether correct or not, we cannot say) that one of the Court was in favor of transporting him, a number of those present, doubtless apprehensive that he would escape the punishment he deserved, became violently excited, and wresting him from the hands of the officer who was taking him to prison, fastened a rope about his neck, and would doubtless have hung him had it not been for the strenuous interposition of others, who desired to await the final action of the Court, and who succeeded in getting the negro locked up in jail, stripped of his clothing and bearing upon his person unmistakable evidences of rough treatment.

The excitement, we are told, was truly alarming, and the determined purpose of the people not to permit the guilty wretch to go unpunished, too apparent to be misunderstood. While the excitement was at the highest, the crowd was addressed by Judge Leigh, in a brief speech, which was listened to with respect and attention, and which more than anything else, perhaps, served to allay the disturbance. Since writing the above, we have learned that the negro was brought into Court on Tuesday and sentence of death pronounced upon him.

Josiah Cole, editor and proprietor of the Democrat, a German paper of much influence and character, published at Easton, Northampton county, Pa., explains how "accessions" are obtained to the cause of Fremont. He says he was offered \$3000, cash down, by Mr. Lowry, of Kansas, to come out for Fremont. This is the way they use the "Kansas aid," collected by "General" Pomeroy, Captain Knight, &c.

EDUCATION CONVENTION.

A Convention of the friends of Education in North Carolina, will commence in Salisbury on Tuesday, the 21st of October next. Efforts have been made to secure a large attendance, as well of the practical teachers of the State as of the friends of the cause in general. We regard it as an important occasion—one in which the best interests of the State are involved; and we hope from all her localities she will be represented. A free interchange of sentiment as to the best methods teaching, the most approved text-books, the progress of education in the State, and the best mode of building school-houses, seminaries and colleges, among practical men, will do much good.

The Rail Roads will charge persons attending the Convention only half price, and the citizens of Salisbury will accommodate them free of charge. We shall be glad to accept the invitation to attend, if possible.—N. C. Advocate.

New Map of North Carolina.

We have been shown within a few days, a proof sheet of the new map of North Carolina by Mr. Wm. D. Cooke of this city. It will be undoubtedly when completed, the most beautiful and correct map of our State, ever offered to the public. To say that it will be perfectly correct would be saying too much; but the enterprising proprietor has been employing every means in his power to have the first edition as correct as possible, designing that all future editions shall have the latest improvements, emendations and corrections. This is an entire new map, we are assured, not made up from previous maps, but from actual surveys and such data as could be obtained from the most intelligent and reliable sources. Mr. Cooke informs us that he has ascertained that a house in Philadelphia has been selling a professionally new map of North Carolina in several portions of the State, as Cooke's new map. He pronounces this a palpable cheat upon the public, that map having been struck off from the old plates bought at auction, of McRae's map, with such corrections as later maps afforded. Mr. Cooke's map will not be ready for distribution for some time to come, as he is still procuring additional information for the correction of the proof sheet before its publication.—N. C. Christian Advocate.

Terrible Riot in Baltimore.

The most terrible riot that has taken place in Baltimore for many years, occurred on Friday evening, at the corner of Light and Warren streets, in the vicinity of Federal Hill, between the adherents of a fishing club, and a party of men assembled at the Seventeenth Ward Democratic Headquarters. Two men were killed outright, and more than twenty persons wounded. Both the men killed and a majority of those wounded had no connection with the affray, being either residents of the neighborhood or persons passing along the street at the time. Guns and pistols were used with the recklessness and ferocity of savages, the fight lasting for half an hour.

The following particulars of the riot we copy from the Balt. American:

The fishing club several times passed the Seventeenth Ward House, kept by James Clark, where a slight difficulty occurred early in the day. When they passed the house the last time, one of the Wampanoags lagged behind and cheered for Fillmore, which was responded to by a man on the sidewalk named John Carter, who cheered for Buchanan. These parties then took hold of each other, when several others interfered. The fishing clubs then returned, when the party in front of the house commenced firing pistols. The fire was returned, and for a half hour the conflict was terrible, men, women and children being shot down at every turn. The fishing clubs commenced throwing stones, and the street was literally covered with them. The contending parties remained at close quarters and it is only wonderful that a much larger number was not killed. Most of those injured, as is usual in such cases had no part in the affray.

When the firing began, John Carter, one of the parties at the tavern, fired at a man named Joseph Edwards, one of the fishing club, whose wife seeing the danger in which her husband was exposed threw herself in front of him, and though thirteen shots were made at him, she fortunately, as well as herself, escaped uninjured.

A man named John Caulk, who was sitting in his house in Warren street, by the side of his wife, received a ball in his back, which passed entirely through his body and was taken out of his breast. It is thought hardly possible that he can recover. His wife at the same time received a ball in her arm which produced a severe flesh wound. A young man who was standing at the door at the time, but whose name we could not learn, received a ball in his head.

Mr. Daniel Spedden, residing in Henrietta street, near Light, heard the noise and went up towards the corner of Light street to see what it was. Before he reached the scene of the conflict he received a ball under the left shoulder which penetrated to the lungs, and fell senseless to the ground. Before he could be removed the crowd passed into Henrietta street and he was trampled under their feet, receiving a severe contusion on the back of his head. He was taken up and conveyed to his residence, and about eight o'clock had a copious hemorrhage from his lungs. His wound is such that no hope for his recovery is entertained.

An old man named John Hare, who was sawing wood in front of the house of Mr. Caulk, received a ball in the breast, and fell dead instantly. His body was taken to the Southern district police station, where Coroner Benson held an inquest, the jury rendering a verdict of death from a pistol shot by some person unknown.

Clark, the proprietor of the tavern, at one time during the fight, ran from his house in pursuit of one of the opposing party with revolver in hand, and fired six balls in succession at him, within ten paces, none of which apparently took effect, as he continued his flight. In the meantime a dozen others, with pistols and bricks, followed Clark, and cut off his retreat to his own house, and at a moment when a half dozen revolvers and as many bricks were being levelled at him, a lady ran out between him and his pursuers, and protected him until he made his escape into a house. She then calmly walked across the street again to her own dwelling, without injury, the other party shouting at Clark for what they considered his cowardice in seeking protection behind a woman.

CASE OF STABBING: PERPETRATOR ROUGHLY HANDLED.

We have just learned, that a man by the name of Johnson, (the same who was tried as an accomplice of Sasser of Wayne, for the murder of James Fields, in this county and attacked him with a drawn knife and in the melee inflicted a severe stab upon Mr. F., and otherwise bruised him, disabling him, and striking his [F's] wife and other members of the family. Johnson was arrested and underwent trial, and was sentenced to prison in default of bail. It being then near night he was kept at the house of Jesse Warters, where he was tried, in charge of the officers and guard. At a late hour of the night the light was suddenly blown out, when some one commenced beating Johnson, whose cries for help were loud and plaintive.—When light was

brought Johnston was found to be horribly beaten, so badly indeed that at the present writing the report is he is not expected to live.

We have heard nothing as to the cause of the attack of Johnson on Mr. Fields and his family.—Kinston Advocate.

BETTING ON ELECTIONS.

This has become a great evil in our country, and it is to be regretted that the party press are so generally lending their aid to its extension. A stranger from abroad, were he to take up our newspapers at this time, would suppose that we were a nation of gamblers, and that a presidential contest was but a mere game of chance started for the indulgence of the national proclivity. It is to be hoped that we will mend our ways in this regard, not only from considerations affecting our reputation as a people, but for purity of elections—a thing impossible so long as the practice is tolerated and encouraged as it is.

Instead of diminishing, however, this evil seems to be gathering strength with the return of every presidential election. So common has it become, that its moral impropriety has been almost lost sight of, and it is pretty generally understood that if a party refuses to gamble by betting on its candidates, it is unquestionable evidence that they have given up all hopes of success. It is a common remark with the Buchanan press now-a-days, that the friends of Fillmore refuse to "stake their money" on his election, and they come promptly to the conclusion, that such being the case, they are following after a leader whom they know to be destined to certain defeat, while their votes might be made to tell for the South if cast in favor of Buchanan. This is the argument we see paraded almost daily in the Democratic papers, and though we reject the conclusion as fallacious, the fact is evidence of a sad degeneracy in the moral sentiment of the country.

Without going into a discussion of the morality of betting on elections, we have always entertained one view of the subject founded on its practical effects, which appears to us to be satisfactory and unanswerable. It is this: If one man has a moral right to bet on an election, every voter throughout the limits of the Union has the same right. Suppose, then that every voter, at a presidential election for instance, had a wager depending on its result, what would be the principle to govern in the contest? Would it be controlled by an enlightened patriotism looking only to the welfare and glory of the nation, or would that great prerogative of a free people, the elective franchise, be degraded to the servile instrument of the basest of human passions, avarice? In this country, particularly, where we have learnt to regard the government as a wall of adamant that nothing can move or batter down, when millions are at stake would men stop to count the cost or to deliberate upon principles? It is wholly unnecessary to enlarge upon the subject and trace out such a state of things to their legitimate results. We may only ask, how long would our glorious constitution last should it once become inaugurated as the established custom of our people? To such a consummation are we tending, and the Church, it seems to us, presents the only barrier that exists between the government and the disastrous effects of so pernicious a practice.—Savannah Republican.

SHOOTING AFFAIR IN TARBORO.—On Wednesday the 16 inst., Mr. Andrew S. Ellison was seen walking up Main street in this place with a double barreled gun on the side opposite the Edgecombe House—when nearly in front of the main entrance, Mr. Epenetus Cromwell, the proprietor, advanced towards Mr. Ellison, and drew a pistol—when about twenty yards apart, both fired their weapons—Mr. Cromwell drawing another pistol and charging it. Mr. Ellison's gun was loaded with bird shot—Mr. Cromwell's pistols with ball. Both shot of Mr. Ellison took effect, severely if not mortally wounding Mr. Cromwell—Mr. Ellison made no effort to escape, was arrested, and on Thursday examined before His Honor Judge Saunders, our Superior Court being in session, and committed to jail to await the result of Mr. Cromwell's wounds. A personal difficulty had some time previously existed between the parties. We have been a resident of Tarboro' upwards of thirty years and this is the first shooting case that has occurred in our streets during that time.—Southerner.

KILLED BY LIGHTNING.—On Friday morning last, about 2 o'clock, during a severe thunder storm, Mrs. SARAH WATSON, a widow lady residing in town near the Rail Road, was struck and killed by lightning. She had arisen from bed and was at the fire-place lighting a candle when the accident occurred. The other inmates of the house were immediately aroused by the crying of her little son, and efforts made to resuscitate her but they were unavailing. She was a very estimable lady, and by this awful dispensation of Divine Providence three little boys are left orphans at a tender age.—Sala Banner.

ADVANCE IN GUANO.—By reference to the report of the Norfolk market, it will be seen that there has been a large advance in the price of Peruvian guano.

WHIG MEETING.
A meeting of old line Whigs assembled in the Court House on Saturday last to take action towards having the Whigs of Guilford represented in the approaching Baltimore Convention.

On motion of Ralph Gorrell Esq. Gov. Morehead was called to the chair and on motion of Richard Sterling, Charles E. Shober was appointed Secretary.

On taking the chair Gov. Morehead explained the object of the meeting in a few eloquent and appropriate remarks urging union and concentration of the conservative Whig element of the Country in the present alarming condition of its affairs.

Ralph Gorrell Esq. followed in a few pertinent and well-timed remarks and before concluding offered for the consideration of the meeting the following resolutions.

Whereas it is in contemplation shortly to hold a Whig Convention in the City of Baltimore, for the purpose of taking into consideration the present distracted and dangerous condition of the Country; and whereas the Whig party has always been conservative in its policy and practice and ardently attached to the Constitution and the Union of these states; and whereas in the opinion of this meeting a crisis has arisen in our public affairs when neutrality or even indifference would be in the highest degree criminal.

Resolved, That we as a portion of the Whigs of Guilford considering it all important that there should be union of action on the part of the Whigs of the Country in the approaching Presidential contest heartily approve of the object of said convention and are determined to be represented therein.

Resolved further that we look upon any sectional party or organization arraying one section of the Country against another as dangerous to the liberty of the Country and to the Union of these States and one that ought to be resisted and put down.

Resolved that we cherish the highest regard for the Constitution and the Union as affording the only security to our liberty and that we will use all means in our power for their preservation and perpetuation.

Resolved that the chairman of this meeting appoint ten delegates to represent the Whigs of Guilford in the approaching Baltimore Convention to act with other delegates to be appointed from other portions of this District or State.

The question being put upon the passage of the foregoing resolutions—they were passed unanimously.

In pursuance of the last resolution the Chairman appointed Ralph Gorrell—Cyrus Mendenhall, Richard Sterling, Hon. Jas. T. Morehead, Jesse Lindsay, Joe Corby, Dr. Jno A. McBane, Eli Smith, W. S. Rankin and Charles E. Shober delegates to the Baltimore Convention.

On motion the Chairman of the meeting was unanimously added to the list of delegates.

On further motion the proceedings of the meeting were ordered to be published in the Greensboro papers, and there being no further business the meeting adjourned.

J. M. MOREHEAD, Ch'n.

CHAS. E. SHOBER, Sec'y.

FOR THE TIMES.

Danbury Female Seminary.

It has been our pleasure recently to visit this rural retreat, and were very agreeably surprised at the improvement of the place, the generosity of the citizens, and especially with the prosperity of the school.

As to health, Danbury has advantages, perhaps, superior to any village in the country—being located on Dan River near the base of the Sauratown Mountains, within three miles of the Piedmont Springs, which afford a great resort for persons seeking health or pleasure. Among other advantages of this school, a very excellent family has charge of the young ladies, and spares no pains, nor labor to improve them mentally and morally.

Miss Ada Moore, associated with her sister Bettie, is thoroughly educated and every way qualified for her responsible duties. Taking every thing into consideration we can recommend this Seminary with more confidence than any similar Institution in the State. A VISITOR.

Leaksville, N. C.

The State Fair.

The Executive Committee of the State Society are actively engaged in arrangements for the approaching State Fair. Grounds are to be improved in several respects. A wing room is being added on the south to Floral Hall, and an additional awning is to be erected, running west from Floral Hall, arranged with seats for the accommodation of visitors. A stand is also to be erected for the Editorial corps.

We learn that the track will be put in fine order for the trial of horses; and it is expected that there will be a better display of horses than at any previous Fair.

We shall publish in our next, a list of the judges appointed to award premiums. Standard.

GRANVILLE COUNTY AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.—This association will hold its annual Fair at Henderson on the 8th, 9th and 10th of October. Extensive arrangements, we learn, are in progress for the accommodation of visitors, &c. It will be gratifying to our readers in that region to learn that Hon. A. W. Venable will deliver the Address.

St. L. Corner Market & Duty St.